

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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## MISCELLANY.

### "MY OWN'S THE BEST."

Every man is pleased with himself, and sees deformity and ugliness in others, who repay him the compliment in the same coin. Tall men thank their stars that they are not short, and likely to be lost in a crowd. Short men are happy that they can escape many thumps on the head on entering doors of contracted dimensions, and that they are in no danger of spoiling their head dress by coming in contact with the roof of the coach.

The fat man thinks there is something jolly, and corporation like, in his frame: while the living skeleton would not carry about such an unwieldy portulance for the world. The fat man tells the thin one he is a walking thread paper, a ram rod for a cannon, and may be blown away. The lean one retorts that Mr. Tunbely is a mere animated hoghead, and laughs to see with what difficulty he gets through the crowd, or clears the postesses in the field. Ugly men are well pleased with themselves. He that has a face that would frighten 'the fair young bride,' thanks God he is not marked with the small pox. Another face is furrowed and marked like a country map, is exceedingly happy that he has not the nose of such a one, only fit to be the index of a sun dial. The handsome man is wonderfully pleased with his fine form, while the little hump back and bandy legs praises the Lord he cannot be called a fortune hunter.

Young and old are equally well pleased with themselves; the young pride themselves in health, agility, and all the pleasing hopes which attend that period of life. The gentleman who has passed the grand climacteric, bids every one mark how well he bears his years—asks if they ever knew so healthy a looking old man, and in all his stories adds ten or a dozen years to his age. Before a certain time we wish to conceal our age. After sixty we are fond of revealing it, and give ourselves credit for a few more years. A maiden aunt of mine was so well pleased at having survived the frost of her sixty fifth year that she has lived fifteen years more in a few months—and if she escapes the present season, intends next spring to make a dash at ninety seven—and bids me attend to the circumstances, should I survive her; but I think it a cursed sin, to tell a lie upon the plate of a coffin. If, however, she will oblige me by dying next year and will be content with seventy three or four, well and good, if not—I say no more.

Why then all this grumbling and growling about our situations! Every man, I repeat it, is pleased with his own—may we even glory in our diseases. No man but thinks his gout a more dignified and respectable disorder than the rheumatism—and the possessor of a cough is well pleased as it subjects him to kind enquiries. I know two men who had the misfortune to dislocate each ashoulder, and the dispute between them is, which met with the accident in the most genteel way. The one fell from his horse in a deer hunt—the other received a blow from a heavy Virginian ham which a cartman was tossing from his cart into a shop. The former of course insists upon the dignity of his fall, and very properly thinks it is beneath a man of courage to die by a ham. The following anecdote is strictly applicable to this principle.

A highwayman and a chimney sweep were to be hanged at the same time; when they came to the place of execution the highwayman pushed poor Sooterkin out of the way, and bid him keep his distance. Sooterkin, with proper spirit replied, "D—n me if I do, I have as good right to be here as you."

Help's Life in New York.

### HELP ONE ANOTHER.

We have too often noticed a propensity among individuals of a compact and flourishing village, to make purchases and to trade generally with strangers, in preference to a fair and mutual interchange, neighbor with neighbor. This is an evil, and we can only account for it by supposing that the individual who will not encourage business in his own village, is possessed of envious feelings towards his neighbors, and dislikes to see them prosper. When such feelings are cherished between man and man, they soon render the most flourishing village desolate, and paralyze the efforts of those who sincerely wish for the prosperity of the place where they chance to dwell. "Help one another," is the motto too for every Country Village, and when the inhabitants will throw aside all little petty differences, which always exist in every community, and in defiance of personal feeling trade in their own villages, and let what little cash they may have to spare, go to support their own folks, instead of driving off a dozen miles at the expense of a dollar, to save a cent in a trade; that village

will be marked by every stranger as thriving and prosperous; the mansion of the Parson and its premises will afford ample token that its parishioners possess the means of paying him a liberal salary, the hammer of the mechanic will be heard at early dawn, buildings will rise as if by magic, and the whole village will present a prospect of industry and contentment. But mark the village whose inhabitants suffer their own mechanics to languish; while they are spreading their money with a liberal hand to support those of the neighboring towns, and the reverse of this picture may be seen; the parsonage will be found tenanted and in ruins, decay will be visible about every tenement, sloth will have settled upon the inhabitants, and the rising sun will generally find them snoring away the best of the day in bed; everything will wear the livery of desolation.

The mechanics of every village must be supported, and if you would have good ones they must be liberally supported. There is opposition in every branch of business, and there are those who have the art of slighting work so as to afford it cheap; you go to a first rate mechanic, his price will perhaps appear to be high, even if he works as reasonable as he can possibly afford to work well, you leave him and employ a cheap workman in some other place, depend upon it your money is wasted, and your mechanics, by such a course, will either be forced to leave you or be ruined.

New Hampshire Spectator.

### BE PUNCTUAL.

"Oh! he does not want it."

But he does want it. And even if he did not your own engagement has nothing to do with his private circumstances.

Such is the self-exercise of many a careless creditor, and such the proper answer.

It is to be lamented that there is no charge to which many, who may be good men, are more subjected, than the want of punctuality in payment of little debts. And there is no plea by which conscience is more readily satisfied, than that of the declaration that the creditor does not need the amount. The same thing applies to a hundred little borrowings.

A book is lent; it is detained until the lender is unable to recollect the name of the borrower—but then, 'he does not want it; he has many others; or he has read it already.' But he does want it. If he has others, it is no reason why he should not lend it to others as well as yourself.

A small subscription is due: 'The society does not want it; the sum is so small that it can make no difference.' But the society does want it. If every member did as you do, there would be no funds in the hands of the Treasurer; and your neglect is dissolving the society as far as your own item of influence goes. That influence goes thus far to discourage schemes of benevolence, and to destroy public confidence. You inspired a hope which you crushed again.

An Editor's payment is due: 'He does not want it.' But he does want it. And this very plea of yours gives him more trouble than all others put together.

### AN EXAMPLE TO DETER.

The case of Christian Weirich, late post master at Claysville, Pa. whose conviction for robbing the mail, and sentence to 21 years imprisonment, we have not before noticed, furnishes a striking lesson, which ought not to be lost upon society. This doomed man was engaged for a long time in trade. He had amassed considerable property—he was in quite easy circumstances, and had a young family of motherless children about him—to whom the good example and good name of the surviving parent should have been of the last importance. Thus situated, the desire seized him within 12 or 18 months past, of supplanting the incumbent of a petty post office, in a small village. Unfortunately for him, his party politics were of the right sort to secure the gratification of his wishes. The incumbent was displaced, and Weirich was appointed. He had the party qualifications to obtain the office; but, alas for him, and his children, he was destitute of the moral qualities which should have enabled him to withstand the temptations—small tho' they were—to which it subjected him. And the result of this ill-omened appointment has been to carry ruin to its object. He has fallen from a position of comparative respectability—from positive independence and personal freedom—from the household cares and joys of a rising family—and must in all likelihood pass the remainder of his days in prison! Here is, an example to deter.

From observations made on the river Rhine it appears that granite, sienite, argillaceous slate soils, are among the best for the vine, with respect to both productiveness and quality.

### AMERICAN SYSTEM.

During the period of the last war, HENRY CLAY, it will be borne in mind, was the Unrivalled Speaker of the House of Representatives, and sustained, as a mighty giant, in that eventful epoch, the cause and the spirits of his countrymen. It is curious to look back and see the companionship his towering spirit there held on the great subjects now rallying for him an entire People, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. JAMES MADISON was then the hand in hand companion of CLAY. Let us hear what that eminently sound headed and sound hearted President could say on the subject of *Manufactures and Internal Improvements*. We have it in his message to Congress of December 5, 1815, from which are presented the following extracts.—*Keanbeck Journal*.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, even subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more than art of man, to complete her own work for their accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy.

Whilst the States, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the General Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national means, by the prospects of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority which may be encountered, [This refers to a supposed possible State objection to that prosecution of some particular national undertaking within her individual limits] can be supplied in a mode which the Constitution itself has providentially pointed out.

"Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt,—of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments and patronizing in every authorized mode, undertakings to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

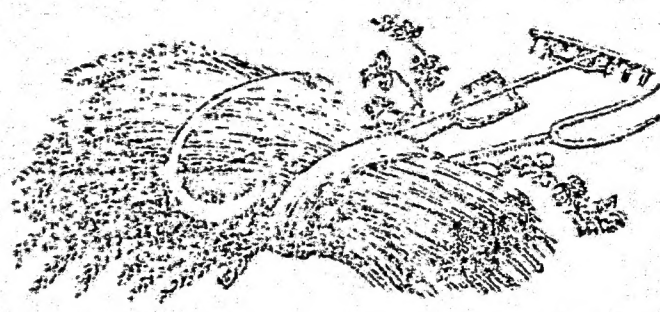
It remains for the guardians of the public welfare to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the U. S.; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favored and happy country.

In all measures, having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815."

### AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



### SUN-FLOWER SEED OIL.

It has been often said, and truly too, that 'this country has a resource for everything, within herself.' Our territory exposes some surface to every climate, and those foreign productions which we have not already succeeded in acclimating, our citizens are daily and successfully exercising themselves in finding substitutes for.

In this pursuit, our enterprising citizen, Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. has rendered himself prominent by his success in the culture and expression of the Oil of Sun-flowers. It has been often been spoken of, but to our knowledge, no one has yet been so successful in extracting oil of the first quality, as Mr. Barnitz has; which is owing to some improvements which he has invented, and we believe for his own safety, and not from any desire of profit, has patented.

The uses of this oil are various. Mr. Barnitz informs us that he has tried many experiments, to ascertain to what purposes it may be applied. For painting, it answers as well as Linseed oil; for burning, it is equal to the best winter strained sperm; and for culinary purposes it is pronounced quite as agreeable as the Olive oil. We have, it is true, seen some burning with which fault might be found, but we would remark, that almost as much skill and care is required in the use of oil for lights, as of coal for fires; beside which, any new article, except it be a new face, is always received with caution, and prejudices are easily and often excited, before a fair trial is given. We have ourselves seen it burning at Mr. B's, and were much pleased with the brilliancy and clearness of the light.

It answers as a cathartic when taken in sufficient quantities, and from the hull or husks of the seed it is said, a good oil may be prepared, while the dried stalks furnish simple kindling for the morning fires.

The culture and manufacture of this truly valuable article, are both cheap and simple. Mr. B. is very willing to furnish information to any gentleman who is disposed to try the experiment. On an acre of good land, about 60 to 70 bushels of seed may be raised, which is worth about 60 cts. per bushel, the single headed is preferred, as being most productive. It is cultivated precisely like corn, and any one who will plant a row in his cornfield, will at once learn the capabilities of his soil and the mode of culture.

### BISHOP'S NEW EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC PEAS.

Mr. Jude Kimball of Lyndon, Vt. has cultivated this pea extensively the past summer. He considers it a most valuable variety, being very prolific, of the richest flavor, and continues in bearing a great length of time; one vine 12 ins. high produced 108 pods, two had 94 pods each, and many had from 50 to 70 pods each.—It seldom grows more than 10 to 14 inches in height, of course requires no sticks. It is but a few days later than the Early Washington Pea.—It should be planted 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, which its spreading habit require, and which answers better than when sown closer; hence it is obvious there will be a great saving of seed, as a quart of this will go as far as three quarts of other peas. It begins to blossom when three inches high. They should be planted every fortnight for a constant succession, and green peas may be obtained all the summer and autumn.—From the nature of its growth, it appears well calculated to withstand the great heat of our summers.

### POTATOES FOOD FOR HORSES.

To every 300 pounds of potatoes, washed and steamed, is added half a pint of salt, and occasionally a small portion

of sulphur; this quantity will more than supply a horse kept at work constantly for six days. Horses thus fed will perform with the greatest ease, all the common labor of a farm, without hay or oats.

English publication.

### SCRATCHES IN HORSES.

This disorder of difficulty is to well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe, and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I never have known more than two or three applications necessary to effect a common cure.

[Turf Reg.]

BURNS.—Equal parts of lime water and sweet oil mixed and incorporated, will form a kind of soap, which makes an excellent application for burns. It is said to be very efficacious in taking out the inflammation, as well as for healing the wounds caused either by burns or scalds.

Effects of Domestic Protection.—The town of Providence during the last year worked up 43,000 bales of cotton, worth in the bale \$,700,000. The cloth made from it has averaged 9 cents per yard, amounting to 36,750,000 per year distributed among Mechanics, Farmers, Labourers, &c. The town of Providence, it is said, takes more of the lumber of Maine, and pays better for it, than all the British West India Islands put together.

### AMUSEMENTS AND TOYS OF CHILDREN.

The following excellent remarks upon the proper amusements and toys of children, we have translated from the German of Struve. They occur in his work on Physical education, and are recommended to the attentive perusal of every parent.

Sedentary games may be well adapted to the amusement of day-labourers and rustics who fatigue themselves by hard work during the day; but for children, whose principal employment should be play, they are improper. In our opinion, therefore, inactive amusements should be resorted to only in certain cases as an occasional substitute for others, and continued but for a short time. Exercise is the very soul of play; because the activity of the different powers is attended with immediate consequences to the mental and bodily prosperity of the individual. For this obvious reason, the games which require muscular exertion are not only conducive to health, but, also, improve the senses and unfold the understanding.—To put things together and separate them, to erect and destroy houses built of blocks and other similar materials, to trundle a hoop, fly a kite, or arrange, and construct little vehicles in their own way, all these are diversions which ought to be sedulously encouraged, by procuring the articles requisite for such pursuits. These, however, should be simple, and of little intrinsic value, as that is soon enhanced in the possession of the young. On this account also, a ball, a top, a hobby horse, a little chaise, a wheelbarrow which they can manage without extraneous assistance, are preferable to a wooden doll or the figures representing horses and carriages, which afford them amusement merely by their appearance.

Nor should girls be excluded from active exercise. It is a material error in physical education to make that ill founded distinction between the sexes, which condemns female children, from their cradle, to a sedentary life, by permitting them scarcely any other play things than dolls and tinseel work or trinkets, while their sprightly brothers amuse themselves with their hoop and other active diversions. Such premature refinement is dearly purchased at the expense of health and a cheerful mind.

All amusements are most beneficial to health in the open air; and, were it possible to keep a child continually in the fields and gardens, there would be no occasion to supply them with playthings. Benign nature would present them with a sufficient variety of objects for their amusement—they would find an inexhaustible source of materials for constructing toys, which, being works of their own creation, could not fail to be more useful than the most expensive artificial contrivances.

Society increases the charms of juvenile amusements. It is indeed desirable and rational to allow a number of children to assemble; but it would be prudent to watch their conduct, though without rigor or unnecessary interference on the part of the tutor, as they are then in their most happy state. It has been proposed to establish in every large city, public pleasure grounds appropriated to the use of young people,



HENRY CLAY.

Who is Henry Clay? The Jackson Aristocracy are so incessantly employed in abusing this man, that it is abundantly manifest he is an individual they hate and fear. Were we to take their account of him as true, we should at once set him down as a most dangerous villain—and we have no doubt that those, who drink in and swallow down every thing that flows from the fountains of Jacksonism, have adopted this conclusion. But thinking, patriotic, citizens, who ask themselves the question we have proposed, will come to a different result, altogether as to his character. They will, on a review of his life, find that he is one of the most talented and patriotic Republicans, or if the term be more acceptable Democrats, of whom the United States can boast. They will find that he is deservedly to be considered as not only an honor to the West, but an honor to the Union. In the days of our nation's Democracy, who stood in the front rank and eloquently defended every measure connected with her glory? Who walked hand in hand with Madison and Monroe during the interesting period of their administration? Who was Speaker of the House of Representatives through more than half the administration of Mr. Madison, and also more than half of that of Mr. Monroe? Who was one of the commissioners to Ghent, appointed by Mr. Madison, to settle articles of Peace with Great Britain? In short who is identified with every important measure of our Government for the last twenty years? That man is Henry Clay. And why, we would ask, is he so obnoxious to the party now in power? It is simply because of his having preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson for the Presidency. This act and this alone is the cause of all the abuse and scandal which has been heaped upon him. He knew then, what we all know now, that Mr. Adams was much to be preferred for the Presidency, and he acted accordingly.

Henry Clay advocates no system of politics now which he did not advocate when a member of Congress in the days of Madison and Monroe. He is the same open, decided and uncompromising Republican now that he was then. Can such a man be crushed by falsehood and slander? Can such a man be neglected by a generous and magnanimous people? We apprehend not. The day is not far distant, we trust, when our country will call for his services, and when his enemies will learn that in politics as in every thing else "honesty is the best policy."

The Editor of the *Saco Democrat* seems to be in ecstasies at the prospect before us—"says that in his next he shall, perhaps, be able to give his readers the President's message—and by and by the message of the Governor elect of this State, written altogether by himself." Really! But why lay peculiar emphasis on written, &c. Will not the President's message be written by himself? Is it so unusual for a Jackson Governor to write his own message, that the Democrat thus rejoices at the prospect of having one written altogether by Judge Smith. We know that, in these days of Jacksonism, the power behind the throne has much to do in the management of the government; but we are indebted to the Democrat for the hint that messages come from this quarter. Again the Democrat says "that the Legislature will, probably by an act of their own, expunge from the records, the disgraceful proceedings of last year." This will be doing something; but should the Jackson eight and their coadjutors expunge, from the legislative record, their disgraceful acts of last winter, it will be doing but very little; their acts are still recollected and stand recorded in the mind of every patriotic citizen of the State—and from this record they cannot so easily be expunged—nothing but penitence and reformation will wipe away the stain. But to be serious—connected with what we have before quoted we find the Democrat holding this language, "that the present Legislature will give validity to such acts and resolves of the last Legislature, as are well enough in themselves, but need the sanction of constitutional authority to make them safe for individuals and the community." This is not an original suggestion of the Democrat. If we mistake not, the Maine Inquirer and other Jackson papers have thrown out the same before. We cannot mistake the allusion. It is an effort to keep up a strong party excitement in the Legislature. On this subject we would admonish the Democrat, that although the majority of the last are the minority of the present Legislature, they are nevertheless a strong and respectable minority; disposed to unite in the great and important measures necessarily to be acted upon this winter. In every thing calculated to promote the public good the minority will be co-worker with the majority. But, if the majority are disposed to go beyond the pale of duty, and embark on the dangerous ocean of party; and especially if they attempt to impugn the motives of the majority of the last Legislature, they will meet a fearless and able defence. If they choose let them adopt this course, but let them hold themselves responsible for the consequence.

GREAT ECLIPSE.

On February the 12th 1831 there will be an Annual Eclipse of the sun, visible throughout the United States. The American Almanac says that "should the sky be clear, at the time of the nearest approach of the centres of the Sun and Moon, much diminution of light need not be expected. If the day should

be cloudy, the darkness will probably be complete." The same authority states this to be the first of a very remarkable series of five large Eclipses of the sun, visible to us in the short term of seven years. The others as follows; the first on the 27th July 1832, total in Cuba; the second on the 30th November 1834, total in Charleston, Beaufort &c., South Carolina; the third on the 15th of May 1836, annular near Cuba; and the fourth on the 18th September, 1838, annular in three fifths of the States of the Union."

This Eclipse takes place about noon, and will afford a fine opportunity for observation.

EDUCATION MEETING.

There has been a meeting, in Portland; of Gentlemen in the County of Cumberland, interested in the subject of popular education, for the purpose of "devising means to advance its interests." A detailed report was offered by Mr. J. M. Purrington which, after discussion, was unanimously accepted. The report concluded with the following resolve.

Resolved,—That it is expedient for the friends of education to form a permanent association in Portland, for the following purposes:

To exert a salutary influence over education in Maine by using measures to excite and keep up a general interest upon the subject,—by examining the merits of school books and apparatus,—by discussing topics connected with education,—and by calling literary conventions; to recommend the formation of branches to this Association in other parts of the State; and to take such other measures for the advancement of science and literature as may appear to them to be expedient.

A Committee was appointed to form the draft of a constitution; to employ suitable persons to deliver Lectures; and to call a future meeting. We hope the influence of this meeting will extend to Oxford.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

The following communication, from an intelligent farmer in Livermore, will shew that Oxford is at length awaking to her true interest. From other sources, besides our correspondent, we have been advised of the progress made in Livermore in the culture of Hemp.—Much credit is due to the enterprising proprietors of the works at Livermore—we earnestly hope their efforts will meet due reward from the public. A rope-walk so far in the interior is indeed a novelty. We recommend, to the patronage of the friends of domestic enterprise, and industry, this establishment. Our traders and others will find it for their interest to supply themselves with the article of cordage at the Livermore Factory.

LIVERMORE, Dec. 3d, 1830.

MR. EDITOR—I have just witnessed the operation of a Hemp and Flax Machine, recently established in this town, by Francis F. Haines and Thomas Winslow, Esquires. It is a novel and interesting exhibition. The buildings consist of a house for storing and drying Hemp, 100 feet long by 30 wide, 2 stories high, with a furnace, funnel and chimney—a Machine house 60 by 30, 3 stories high. The Machine is a master piece of workmanship. The gearing is cast iron and moves 60 pairs of fluted rollers placed horizontally, compressed with about 10,000 lbs. weight—through them the Hemp passes with great expedition; is almost entirely divested of shives while the fibre remains completely unimpaired. A Dressing Machine in the same building prepares it for market. A Rope-walk, under the direction of the same gentleman, has recently been erected; where I witnessed the making of Livermore Hemp into cordage, equal, if not superior, to any I have ever seen. The rotting of the Hemp has been performed in the Russian style, very different from common American Hemp.—Several hundred tons of Hemp Stem have been raised in this vicinity, which by the help of the above machinery will make us ample amends for our labor in raising it. Shielded by the present duties on imported Hemp we hope soon to compete with the Russians in the production of this article.

A FARMER.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be composed of Delegates from every State in the Union, is proposed to be held in the city of Washington on Tuesday the 22d day of Feb. next, (the birth day of the immortal Washington) to concert and adopt measures to promote the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States. At a National Republican State Convention held at Trenton New Jersey, Nov. 24, Delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention. Measures are in train in other States for the same purpose. We hope measures will be adopted to ensure a representation from this State.—*Somerset Journal*.

[The suggestion of the Somerset Journal is a proper one. We should think it would suit public convenience to meet in Portland the first or second week in January.] *Kennebec Journal*.

and likewise to appoint proper inspectors to keep them under certain restrictions. Such regulations would in various instances, be productive of good effects; they would prevent many ill-bred boys from running about the streets, where they are under no control, and where they learn from each other most improper practices. It is doubtful whether this suggestion will ever be realized—though a public pleasure ground exclusively appropriated for the use of children, would certainly be of infinitely more importance to the health and morals of youth, than theatres, ball rooms, or places of public parade.

On the whole, it is equally important for children to be allowed their regular play-hours, as to be compelled to attend school: indeed the former would be productive of greater advantages for the improvement of their physical and intellectual faculties, than the latter mechanical habit at an age when they are not yet susceptible of scholastic instruction.

*Journal of Health.*

The following particulars of a most desperate and horrid transaction are from the New York Gazette of Thursday last.

MURDER AND PIRACY.

*Destruction of the brig Vineyard, late Capt. Thornbee, of Boston, from New Orleans, for Philadelphia.*

Early yesterday afternoon, a report was circulated in the city that four men had been arrested on suspicion of Piracy, and were lodged in Flatbush Jail, on Long Island, about five miles from the city. Accordingly, the editors of the Standard and Gazette despatched a messenger to ascertain the facts, who returned last evening and reported the following particulars which he learned from one of the men in confinement, who states his name to be John Brownrig, of Whitehaven, England, and says that he shipped at New-Orleans on the 3th or 9th ult. and sailed from that port for Philadelphia on the same day, in the brig Vineyard, Capt. Thornbee (or Thornton) of Boston—that they arrived off the Capes of Delaware on Tuesday night, November 23d, and expected to get a pilot on the following morning—that on that night, about 12 o'clock, he went aloft to clear the clew-lines of the main-top-sail—that while aloft he heard the cries of "oh! oh! oh!" but did not suppose them to proceed from any one in distress. As soon as he descended to the deck, one of the crew, whose name is Charles Gibbs, of Rhode Island and who represents himself to be the son of the Governor of that State, said to him, "Jack, I have taken charge of the ship, and on enquiring were Capt Thornbee was, was informed that he had been murdered by the steward, who is a mulatto about 5 feet 10 inches high, of athletic figure, and says his name is Thomas Williams. [A protection was found in his possession, dated at the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. February 15th 1830, signed by Moses Myers, Collector and filled up in the name of Thomas J. Wansley, a mulatto, born in Milford, Del. aged 22. It describes the person of the steward, who is also a prisoner at Flatbush.] Brownrig relates the following particulars:—

The Captain was killed while on the quarter-deck, by a single blow on the head with a pump-brake—after which, he was thrown overboard. The mate, Wm. H. Roberts (or Robertson) was below, and on hearing a stir on deck, ran to the companion-way, and was struck with the same implement, dragged upon deck, and subsequently thrown overboard, still alive. On his arrival upon deck, as stated above he was threatened with instant death, if he did not go about his duty, and that he accordingly united with the conspirators, who immediately altered the course of the brig, and steered towards Long-Island. The following morning, they set about making bags, to transfer the specie to, there being in the run of the vessel 10 kegs, each containing \$5000 which he understood belonged to Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. After completing the bags the money was divided among the crew and placed into the bags—the papers were all overhauled, and, together with some bank bills found on board, were burnt. No other event of importance took place until Sunday night last, at which time the brig made Fire Island Light, situated at the south side of Long Island, 40 or 50 miles from Sandy Hook, when it was determined to set fire to and scuttle the brig. Accordingly, about 12 o'clock that night, two boats were launched from the deck of the vessel, and the specie placed in them—about \$35,000 in the long-boat, and the remainder in the jolly boat. The brig was then set fire to in the cabin, and scuttled in one of her sides at the water edge. The crew then took to the boats and made for the shore, the weather being pleasant at that time, with a light easterly wind and smooth sea. After leaving the brig, they saw her on fire, and have little doubt but she was destroyed.

The following morning, Monday last, the wind commenced blowing very fresh on account of which, they agreed that it was imprudent to attempt to land, and determined to keep on their course along the beach, towards the city. In doing so, the jolly boat was swamped on Rock-

way bar; Brownrig supposes her crew were drowned. They were three in number, whose names are, Henry Atwell (or Hartwell,) Church, a black, and Jim, a native of New Providence, (Bahama Island.) The latter, Brownrig says, and not concerned in the conspiracy, and had agreed with him to give information of the transaction to the first person they might fall in with, wherever they happened to land. The long boat in which was Brownrig, the steward named above, Gibbs, and one other, was run ashore the same afternoon on Barn Island, which is a sand bar between Coney Island, and Rockway, separated from Long Island by a small strait or inlet. Previous to landing they struck on an outer bar, and were compelled to throw overboard all the money, except 4 or 5000 dolls. which amount they concealed in the sand on the beach immediately after they came ashore, and then proceeded to a house, the only one on the island, in which they found one man, to whom he, Brownrig made known the whole transaction.

He and Brownrig armed themselves, and remained with the others in the house all night. On the following morning (Tuesday) they proceeded to Long Island, and were conveyed by the inhabitants to Flatbush goal, where they are now in irons awaiting their examination.

Each of them had several hundred dollars about his person, sewed in belts of flannel and canvass, which appear to have been prepared deliberately, for the purpose. Part of the money, amounting to between 500 and 1000 dollars, is in possession of the authorities at Flatbush, and officers who were sent in search of the bags buried on the Island, returned and stated that the money had been removed—it is supposed however, that it will be found. The whole statement above was made in such a manner as to leave but little room to doubt its entire truth; and we have since learned that the money, 50,000 dollars, was consigned to the United States' Bank in Philadelphia, and insured in this city, by the American and Ocean Companies, each having taken an equal portion of the risk.

The brig was loaded with sugar and molasses, but we do not know the names of the consignees, nor whether they were insured.

The following is in addition to the above:

Robert Daves, one of the crew, at the examination made the following statement.—Six men, including himself, shipped on board the brig Vineyard, Captain Wm. Roberts. On the passage, one day in the latter part of November, when they had been at sea about five days, as the hands were at work in the fore part of the vessel, the Steward came forward and said there was money on board. The crew began to talk among themselves, and concluded to kill the Captain and Mate and to take charge of the vessel. The men's names were Charles Gibbs, A. Church and the Steward. They asked James Talbot and Jack (Brownrig) if they would join, but they refused, when they concluded to kill them also. They determined one night after that to commence the business, and witness was afraid to say any thing as they threatened to kill him also. They got their clubs ready, but concluded to put it off till another night because they did not wish to kill Talbot and Jack (Brownrig.) On the 22d of November they got every thing ready at night, but did nothing. On the 23d between 12 and 2, A.M. while Jack was aloft, witness told Steward to come aft and trim the light. The Steward came with a knife in his hand—which he dropt and picked up the pump brake—the Captain at the time was standing alongside witness. He struck the Captain on the back of the neck with the pump brake, which staggered him—he then followed up the blow and struck him on the other side—the Captain called—murder, and oh! Charles Gibbs and Steward then threw him overboard.—At this time, Henry Atwell and A. Church stood at the head of the companion way watching for the mate, who at that moment came up without his coat and asked what was the matter. Atwell then struck him a blow across the head with a club, on which he ran down into the cabin again, and Charles Gibbs followed him down, but it being dark he could not find him. He then returned on deck, took the light out of the binnacle and went back again. He found the Mate bleeding, and took hold of him again. Atwell and Church followed him into the cabin, and each struck the Mate several blows with the pump brake and a club, while Gibbs held him. They then dragged him on deck, still alive, and called for witness—he came and the Mate immediately seized hold of his wrist with a death grasp, when the other men caught hold of him and threw him overboard. The Mate did not sink immediately, but called out several times oh, oh! but he at last sunk. One of the men then told witness to go and call up Talbot. He came aft, when they told him not to be afraid, as they would not hurt him if he proved true to them; they then gave him some grog, and sent him to bed. They told Jack the same thing. Gibbs then took charge

of the vessel, and told witness to take the helm, and steer N. by E.

They then went below and got the money out; they then overhauled the Captain's trunk, and took from it \$40 in money, and a gold watch. Talbot, Jack and witness, were compelled to do as they did, but talked several times of retaking the vessel. The next day they divided the contents of three kegs, each of which contained about \$5040. The balance was all started into bags. On Sunday evening, when the brig was about fifteen miles S. of Southampton Light, they scuttled the brig, set her on fire, and took to the boats. There were \$35,000 in the long boat, and \$15,000 in the jolly boat. The money belonged to Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, as appeared by the papers. Stood in for the shore, and made the land just before daylight on Monday morning. It then came on to blow fresh from N. E. and the jolly boat swamped, and all the men were drowned. They still continued to stand in, and struck upon a bar, when they threw overboard all the money but about \$5000. They then beat over and landed on Pelican or Barren Island, where they buried the money. They met a man on the beach whom they asked if he could give them any refreshment. He took them to his house and gave them something to eat. The man's name was Johnson. In the evening witness went to bed and Jack sat up and told Johnson that Gibbs and the Steward were murderers, and that he gave himself and witness up as informers. Witness is eighteen years of age, a native of Lancaster, Eng. He sailed with Gibbs and Church before in the ship Lexington, from Boston to New Orleans where they left her. After they had landed, they saw a man gunning on the beach who came up to them, and Gibbs told him that they had left the brig William four days before; that the Captain was lost, and that they wanted to get to Brooklyn and New York.—Henry Atwell, Church, and the Steward, threatened to kill witness if he made any disclosures. Gibbs told witness to keep up his spirits and said the others should not injure him. Witness did not know that they gave Johnson any money. Witness knew that they intended to murder the Captain and Mate a week before it was committed.—Did not dare to tell the Captain for fear they would take his life. The only motive for killing them was to get possession of the money.—The Captain and Mate were both very fine men. If it had not been for the Steward and Gibbs the deed would not have been committed. The Steward was the only one who saw the money put on board, and Gibbs was the only one who understood navigation.—He took his share of the plunder, because he was afraid to do otherwise than the others did, but he was determined to give himself up as soon as he could get away from them.

*Firing upon an American vessel at Matanzas.*—The circumstances related below deserves and will undoubtedly receive, a severe investigation. The brig belonged to Bath, and the Bath Inquirer of yesterday gives the following details:—The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, arrived here on Saturday last from Matanzas, and reports the particulars of a wanton and cruel outrage committed on his vessel and crew, while sailing out of that harbour. It appears by the protest of Capt. Sanborn, (a copy of which has been shewn us by Col. Williams, part owner of the vessel,) that having regularly cleared at the Customs House, obtained his pass, and deposited the same, as usual, in the fort, he made ready for sea, and on the night following, while passing the Fort, returned the hail, which was made from the fort in Spanish, by answering—"American brig Elizabeth, for Bath?"—that the hail was several times repeated, and as often answered by Capt. Sanborn, as above; that a blank shot was then fired from the Fort, when Capt. S. ordered the crew to let go the chain cable and anchor as soon as possible, which was accordingly, and the sails all lowered to the masts; this proceeding must have been heard, as well as observed in the Fort, still the hailing was continued, and to the usual answer, Capt. S. added—"my vessel is at anchor." Notwithstanding all this a 24 pound round shot was almost immediately after fired into the vessel, and passed through the bulworks, steerage and cabin, doing considerable damage, and wounding the mate (Jesse Holbrook) and two seamen. On receiving the shot Capt. S. hailed the fort saying—"for God's sake fire no more or you will sink me," which he also requested a fisherman, near the vessel, to communicate to the fort. After which Capt. S. procured a Surgeon from the shore, had the wounds of his mate and seamen dressed, and the former removed; and on the following day, made an authenticated complaint, to the proper authorities, of the outrage committed on his vessel, leaving the prosecution to the management of our government agent at that place.

Wm Bartlett, Esq. of Newburyport, has given \$200,000 at different times to the Theological Seminary, Andover.



The Maine Patriot this week asks us where we shall find the old leaders of the federalists? and then answers the question by telling us to "look in Portland, Kennebec, Bucksport, Waterville, &c. &c." Why should we look so far off, when we have a plenty of them nearer home? The patriot makes out Col. Fillebrown to be a federalist, because he preferred an original democrat for Governor, eight or nine years ago, to a young lawyer who had recently left the defeated ranks of the federal party. There is nothing like logic.—Then the Patriot tell us that those federalists who advocated the Separation may now be called Republicans. This is all moonshine. No such principle is recognized, at least by the Jackson party. No matter whether a man was a federalist or a democrat, for the separation or opposed to it, no matter if he supported Parris or Wingate or Whitman—if he will join the Jackson party, he can be welcomed and marked off as a democrat; if he will not, then he is denounced by the old Argus and its new brood of papers as a federalist. This is 'the long and short' of the whole matter. *Kennebec Journal.*

#### FISH STORY.

We find the following two stories in the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.—The highly respectable editor of that paper doubtless saw the transaction to which he refers, and on that supposition we are bound to believe every item—so much for a good character. There is scarcely an editor, present company excepted, who could claim as much of his readers.

"One day a trout fisher fastened his hand line, a large strong line, whose hook was thrown off 30 or 40 yards in the river) to his leg, finding the multiplicity of his tackle inconvenient to manage.—A large cat fish, weighing 45 pounds, seized the bait, and before our fisherman was aware of the fact, he was posting down the river faster than a tow boat astern of a steamer. Luckily the cat fish, as much alarmed as its follower, did not keep the channel, but attempted to pass a sand bar, which nearly crossed the stream. Here our almost breathless acquaintance caught hold of something which brought the fish to a sudden halt, and the fisherman was enabled toavenge himself for a temporary discomfiture.—The other case occurred only a few miles above the city. The sturgeon in the heat of summer is very sluggish, and will lie panting like a hog in the coolest part of the stream, regardless almost of the approach of danger. Our friend found one of the animals seven and a half feet long in a shallow part of the river, and being much of a man, thought he could master him by jumping astride of him, and at the same instant, clapping his hands into his gills.—He jumped, and was successful in placing the fingers of both hands in the fish's gills.—Instantly the animal went down the river like a race horse, sometimes under the water, and sometimes out. The rider could neither stop him nor get his hands out of his gills, which clasped them like a vice. Fortunately the frightened animal after a race of a quarter of a mile, bolted into one of our friends own fish traps, and there the spectators who had pressed on the banks, finally found him swearing in the most positive manner, it was the last sturgeon he would ever ride.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, to the 2d October have been received at Baltimore, by the brig Ganges, in which vessel Capt. C. Gray, of Maine, is a passenger. A letter dated 25th September, says:—from the actual state of the trade and the gloomy prospect before us, we can by no means advise our friends in the United States to risk their property this way at present. Business in fact is almost at a stand, and the prices merely nominal. The liberty to export Horse Hides expires this day, Sept. 28.—War seems to be inevitable

*Inducement to Matrimony.*—The N. Y. Courier, in canvassing the merits of the candidates for the Speaker's chair in the next New York Assembly, objects to the re-election of Mr. Robinson of Broome co. a former speaker, on the ground that he is a confirmed bachelor, and bends every thing to local views.—"If he would get himself a wife between this and January, he might stand a chance for the Speaker's chair. We will support no man who will not marry and become a useful citizen. The Romans did not, nor shall we. Mr. Robinson has no excuse at all, for he is a pleasant looking fellow, can talk well when he chooses, and has a good deal of wit when he is in the vein."

*SILK.* A writer in the Cincinnati Teller, says that 30 years will close the scene of silk importations into the U. States, and in 50 years no article will be sent from our ports to so great an amount as silk.

A Mr. F. of Belfast, Ireland, has recently eloped, with the daughter of one of the very wealthy Rothschilds—the only heir to the immense united property of three celebrated Jews.

*A handsome disclaimer.*—A lady while tripping down our streets the other day most gracefully, and ballancing her neck *a la mode*, found to her inexpressible confusion that all her hair was dropping from her head. Turning round she saw two or three false curls, a bundle of puffs, &c. &c. prostrate in the mud.—"Law me," she cried out to a gentleman in the rear, blushing up to her eyes, "what's that? Ma conscience if I don't lose my hair. I declare, only think what ridiculous fashions folks are getting into"—and off she whirled, leaving her poor deserted locks to wallow in the mire. *Portland Advertiser.*

*New Orleans Mail.*—In 1829, the mail was from 24 to 26 days in its passage between the city of New York and New Orleans, and very irregular, even at this tardy gait.

In 1830, the same mail is now 17 days in its passage between the same places, but arrives with great regularity.

In 1831, by recent arrangements made by the Post Master General, which are to take effect on the 1st day of January next, I am informed, the mail will pass between these places in 14 days.—*N. Y. Standard.*

*To cure sore Eyes.* "Good morning, landlord," said a man the other day, as he stepped into a tavern to get something to drink. "Good morning," replied mine host, "how do you do?" "Oh I don't know," said the man, raising his goggles, and wiping away the rheum, "I'm plag'd most to death with these ere pesky sore eyes. I wish you'd tell me how to cure 'em." "Willingly," said the merry host.—"Wear your goggles over your mouth—wash your eyes in brandy—and I'll warrant a cure."

*FIRE.* There was an alarm of fire on Saturday morning about five o'clock. The fire proved to be in a blacksmith shop on Central wharf, and was extinguished without much damage. The season has arrived when care and vigilance should be used by all to guard against the calamity of destructive fires, and when every person who owns a building exposed to fire, which he does not feel able to lose, should see that there is an insurance upon it.—*Port. Courier.*

*DRIVERS' FUND.*—There are supposed to be 3000 Stage Drivers in the State of New York; and it is proposed to establish a fund for the relief of such as may be disabled—this fund to be created by each driver while in active business, paying six cents a week to his employer—the aggregates to be deposited once in three months in some Bank that will allow interest on the deposits.—3000 drivers would thus contribute \$9,360 per annum.—*Boston Palladium.*

*Singular Fact.*—There are now residing on Crane Island, in the St. Lawrence, two families in the same house; of which the father of one is brother to the mother of the other. Each family has five children, in one, all are sons, and all deaf and dumb; in the other, all are daughters, and all deaf and dumb; making ten persons in one house, all deaf and dumb; all cousins, and all the persons who are thus related. *Con. Mirror.*

The Gazette de France observes—"Now, that the public offices are nearly all disposed of, those who have got them cry out, the Revolution is finished.—Not so fast, say the disappointed applicants and expectants, the Revolution is merely begun. What does it mean more than this—*Ote-toi de la que c'est moi mette*; get out of that place, and let me get in to it."

The same paper remarks that France, within the last forty years, has tried every kind of government, except the *Federal Republic*, to which the current is now setting with almost irresistible force.

*ARTIFICIAL PALATE.*—We have seen an artificial palate and roof for the mouth, made by Mr. A. C. Castle, Surgeon Dentist, 280 Broadway, for a person born with a double hair lip, and destitute of these organs. It is so contrived as to answer the purpose of a natural palate and roof of the mouth in enabling him to eat and speak with an accurate articulation.—*N. Y. Eng.*

*Political Pun.*—A Vermont man named his daughter *Embargo*, upon which it was observed, that "So long as she retained that name, all commerce with her will be prohibited."

Probably the name was ironically intended—when read backward it expresses more than a willingness to be taken. *Worcester Yeoman.*

*Grapes.*—It is told us as a fact worth recording, that one hundred thousand pounds of grapes are annually raised in the neighborhood of Boston. We know many grape vines in the city that bear abundantly. Mr. Perrin May devotes much time to their cultivation, and his garden this year, has been very prolific in this delicious fruit.—*Transcript.*

A brilliant meteor was seen from this town and Boston, soon after midnight of Friday last.—*Salem Gaz.*

*Great Mortality among Newspapers.*—The Bath Gazette, Thomaston Register, Saco Palladium, and Wiscasset Citizen have been suspended or discontinued.—Their delinquent subscribers will of course be sued—an awful warning to other news paper subscribers!—*Hallowell Advocate.*

*Interesting fact.*—We learn from unquestionable authority, that the tolls of New York canals this year, will exceed those of 1829, by \$160,000 to \$180,000. This fact, though important in itself, is still more so as showing a material increase in the amount of our internal trade.—*Jour. Com.*

The New-York Dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper.—The ruffles are plated with irons made for the purpose, and look as well as cambric ones. They are worn but one day; and are sold two for a cent a piece. *Bos. Transcript.*

We learn, says the National Gazette of Wednesday, from the late London papers, that the Russian, French, Prussian and Spanish Ministers, held very frequent and long conferences with the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen. Talleyrand was particularly active.

In reference to the rumor now going the rounds of the papers, that James A. Hamilton Esq. of New York, was about to be appointed Minister to Russia, the Washington Statesman observes:—"We know not what degree of credit we ought to attach to this rumor."

*A calamitous fire.*—On Saturday the 27th ult. about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the cotton factory at Nassau, in this county, owned by Messrs. Best & Van Buren, was burnt down; loss estimated at \$20,000; and no insurance. *Troy N. Y. Sentinel.*

The Eastport Sentinel mentions that an English brig was about to be chartered at that place to go to Portland and take a cargo of lumber to the British West Indies, where American vessels cannot go. The reports are open "with a hook to it."

An account of the late Revolution has been published in France upon tri-colored paper, occupying 216 pages. One third is printed on blue paper, and a third each on red and white.

Senator Rowan from Kentucky after leaving home for Washington was so much injured by the upsetting of a stage that it is thought he will not be able to proceed on his journey for some weeks.

Mr. James Thurlo killed seven fine wild Geese at one shot, on Tuesday morning last, on Woodbridge's Island, near Newburyport.

#### MARRIED,

In Paris, 2d inst. by Rev James Hooper, Mr. Jonas Kendall of Watertown, Mass. to Miss Caroline Partridge of the former place.—By Joseph G. Cole, Esq. Mr. Thompson Howe to Miss Elvira Cole, both of Greenwood.—By Mr. Antapas Smith to Miss Hill of Norway.—By Galen Field Esq. Mr. Samuel Houghton to Miss Betsey Tuel.

In Summer, 2d inst. Mr. Odeal Lovejoy of No. 2, to Miss Rozilla Pillsbury of S.—Mr. Henry E. Buck, of Buckfield to Miss Mahala Bisbee of S.—By Bethuel Cary, Esq. Mr. Orison Drake to Miss Lydia Newman.

In Greenwood, 2d inst. Mr. Rufus Farrar, of Woodstock, to Miss Chloe Fuller of G. In Minot, 2d inst. Mr. Ezra Bartlett to Miss Potte of M.

In Fownal 2d inst. Mr. Samuel Darrell of Woodstock, to Miss Randall, of P. In Sweden on the 9th inst. by Rev. V. Little, of Lovel, Mr. Andrew Woodbury, Jr. of Sweden, to Miss Abigail B. Walker, of Otisfield.

In Manchester, N. H. Mr. John West, a revolutionary pensioner, 75, to Mrs Hannah Killiam, 60.—In Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Sprake, a revolutioner, 80, to widow Sarah Barnes, 73.

Let us love while life is young; And the vital stream is glowing; When the heart is newly strung; And the tide of health is bowing.

#### DIED,

In Jay, on the 20th ult. Mr. James Starr, aged 90.

In Portland, Hon. Daniel Noble, of Williamstown, Mass aged 54.

In Gorham, Capt. Robert McLellan.

In Portland, 6th inst. Mrs. Nancy, consort of Capt. Nathaniel Shaw, Jr. in the 41st year of her age.

At Portsmouth, Hon. Clement Storer, aged 70.

#### New Books, &c.

JUST received at the Oxford Book-store, Malte Brun's new Geography and Atlas, a work well calculated for schools and decidedly superior to any Geography in use. Also, a large supply of School Books, in all its departments—with a much more extensive assortment of Books in all branches of Literature and Science, with Voyages, Travels, History, &c. than ever before on hand, together with an extensive and valuable collection of Medical works. Also, the American, Comic, and Pocket Almanacs, all at low prices. Social Libraries in want of Books will find a great variety at this establishment, and any Book wanted will be procured at short notice, and on the most favorable terms as to payment. *ASA BARTON, Agent.*

Dec. 13. 26 3

#### ATTENTION!!



I want money, and the reason I want money is because I owe money and want to pay it; and all those who do not call and settle by the first of March next, I shall think they want to be sued, and want will oblige me to supply such want without further notice.

WM. CORDWELL, Hatter.  
Norway Village, Dec. 8, 1830.

**NEW-YORK FALL AND WINTER Fashions FOR 1830-1831.**

**WM. GAINS, CARROT.**

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he has received from A. F. Saxe of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1830-1, together with a sheet of Figures and patterns for all kinds of dresses now worn, viz. Dress Coats, Waistcoats, Frockcoats (different kinds) Pantaloon, Riding Coats, Surlouts, Cloaks, Wrappers, Children's Dress, Military Coats, &c. &c.—The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged, and their continuance most respectfully solicited.

He has also received the latest New York Fashions for Ladies' Robes, Cloaks, and Pelisses. Ladies who wish to purchase Patterns may have them at lower prices than they can purchase them in Portland.

N. B. Customers can be informed of the most fashionable colors for all kinds of garments. *Norway Village, Dec. 6. 25tf*

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of William Brown, Innholder in Waterford, in said County, on Monday the third day of January, next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity which William Sawin has in redeeming the following described mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

1st. A Farm in said Waterford, formerly owned by Cushi Hathaway a daughterwards by Ralph Haskins and by him conveyed to Thomas Hill, containing by estimation thirty-one acres more or less with the buildings thereon.

2d. A piece of land in said Waterford described in Daniel Brown's deed to said Sawin, March 18, 1822, Recorded in Book 20, pages 581, 582, viz. a certain piece of land lying in Waterford, being part of Lot numbered 6 in the 6th Range and bounded thus:—Beginning at a stake and stone standing about six rods from the Northeasterly end of the store owned by the heirs of Calvin Farrar, and runs South 30 degrees West 5 rods and 14 feet to a stake and stones standing by said store; thence South 25 degrees East 13 rods and 3 feet to a stake and stones; thence North sixty degrees East, 4 rods and 8 links to a stake and stones standing on the original Lot line; thence to the first bound.

3d. One other piece of land situate in Waterford aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones standing a little distance from Peter Warren's shed by railroad, and runs North forty-six degrees East 1 rod and 5 links to a stake and stones standing on the North East side of the road leading from Deliverance Davis's to the main road; thence North 20 degrees West, 6 rods and 3 links, to a stake standing by said Davis's road; thence running South, 66 degrees West, 2 rods and 14 links, to a stake and stones; thence to the first bounds; containing twelve and an half square rods with the buildings thereon.

4th. A wild Lot of land, being Lot numbered 7 in the 19th Range of Lots in Township No. 8, in said County of Oxford.

The 1st Lot is mortgaged to Eli Longley for \$200. The interest of which is paid up to March 1830.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Lots were mortgaged to Richard Gage for \$200, about 4 years ago—about \$28 interest have been paid to him.

The 2d and 3d Lots are also mortgaged to Daniel Brown for \$160, on which \$100 is paid.

And the 4th Lot was mortgaged to the heirs of Benjamin Sawin for \$100, about 3 years ago.

WILLIAM MORSE, JR. DEP. SHERIFF.  
Waterford, Nov. 24, 1830. 35 3

**Carding Machines.** The subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.  
Norway Village, March 23. 1ycop41

**WANTED,** BY Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a Young Lady, as an Apprentice to the MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING Business. *Norway Village, Dec. 13.*

#### Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an **INVALUABLE PREPARATION**, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

#### DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The *Botanical Drops* have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scarcy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.*

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the *Botanical Drops* will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

**DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS** are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the *Mazars*—red blotches—*pimples on the face*—*festeri g eruptions* on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Autumnal* physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

#### WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

#### BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The *Antiseptic Dentifrice* is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of *Tartar*, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHE. The *Dentifrice* removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents. 2

\*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. K. DDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Cruddy Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 19, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Cornhill, Boston; and by his special appointment by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell *Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9*

#### Stray Calf.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 28th of October, a Red Heifer CALF, which the owner is requested to take away and pay charges. *LEVI CORHAM.*

*Norway, Nov 30, 1830. 25 3*

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the place, would inform all persons who are indebted to him for the Oxford Observer from April 13th 1829, to Oct. 4th 1830, that he has transferred all his accounts into the hands of Wm E. Goodnow, who is authorized to collect and receive payment for the same.

Also, all who are indebted to him for Job Printing and Advertising, are requested to make payment as above.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.  
*Norway, Nov. 28.*

#### GENERAL DEPOSIT FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

#### S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. *Portland, March, 1830. 48tf*



POETRY.

From the Christian Mirror.  
**"EARLY WILL I SEEK THEE."**  
 I'll tread—I'll tread  
 The narrow way  
 While o'er my head  
 Bright sun-beams play—  
 And stars shed down their twinkling light,  
 To make my path look always bright.  
 I'll tread—I'll tread  
 The happy road,  
 And early spread  
 My wants to God—  
 Then he will look with love on me,  
 For God regards young piety.  
 I'll tread—I'll tread  
 In childhood days  
 Where pleasures shed  
 In thousand rays,  
 Rich imaginary on flower and tree,  
 That make young thoughts gush out so free.  
 I'll tread—I'll tread  
 The living way,  
 'Till o'er my head  
 The hairs grow grey  
 'Till my fond heart shall thro' its last,  
 And years below are overpast. D. C. C.

SUMMARY.

**THE X-KING.** The atlas contains the following communication, which the editor assures his readers was found on his desk—probably the work of some one belonging to the establishment, "fired with a printer's ambition to compose himself."

"Charles X-king was extravagantly spoiled, and is xecrated. He xhibited xtraordinary xcellence in xigeny, xcessive xeceration in xaltation, xemplary in xternals, but xtrinsic on xamination, he was xstatic under xhortation, and xxtreme in xitement, and he xtinguished xtemper xpression. He was xpatiated for xis xcesses, and, to xpiate his xtravagances, must xist and xpire in xile."

**SATINETTES.**—We observe in the Halifax Recorder of Oct. 23, a person advertises as just received from Liverpool, "100 pieces of Satinets, assorted colors, which will be found equal to the American." This is a novel style of puffing off English manufactured goods, but one, we dare say, that the vendors find expedient, if not necessary.—Boston Courier.

**NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT.**  
 We learn from the Springfield Republican, that this river is to be prepared for steam navigation to the extent of 200 miles from its mouth, and that measures are in train to insure the building of a number of boats, to operate as soon as possible the next season, for which purpose subscription books for the Stock, are circulating through the valley.

A Fever of a highly malignant type, has prevailed in Hawkins county, Tenn. and swept away in its fatal progress, a large number of useful citizens. The sickness was confined to the space of a mile on each side of the river, in which four hundred persons have been sick.—The Physicians were among the sick.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were, "You have served an apprenticeship to liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!" [Massachusetts Journal.]

Williams, the only survivor of the three faithful men who captured Major Andre, and who is in his 77th year, arrived in New York on Tuesday, to attend the celebration of the French Revolution.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, describes a clear summer evening thus: "It was a beautiful bright night!—The moon made every thing as light as a cork."

Oil of vitrol (sulphuric acid) is now made in Boston and in New York in large quantities, and sold for four cents a pound. During the last war it retailed for one dollar a pound.

Matthew Harvey, Governor of New Hampshire, has been appointed U. S. District Judge, instead of John H. Sheafe deceased.

A Public meeting has been held in Brunswick, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The King of the French has granted a pension of 20,000 francs, nearly \$4000 to the widow of Marshal Ney.

The lime which is made in the manufacture of salt at Cape Cod, is now used with great advantage as manure.

**Question and Answer.**—Said a master to a pupil "which way is New Jersey the longest?"

**Pupil.**—Lengthways, Sir.  
**Master.**—"You're a bright boy—here's a sixpence for you."—*N. Y. Constellation.*  
 Green Corn and cucumbers were plenty in Cincinnati at the last date, Nov. 4.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-Street, direct from Van Eden & Co. Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

**HYACINTHS**—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.

**TULIPS**—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

**CROWN IMPERIALS**—assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts. each.

**JONQUILLES**—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

**POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS**—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts. each.

**DOUBLE NARCISSUS**—fragrant, of all colors, 12 cts. each—per dozen \$1.00.

**SPRING CROCUS**—of all colors 6 cts. each—50 cts per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at Auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Cap Lilies same price. Boston, Nov. 1830.

On the first of Dec. will be published No. 1, OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, to be called, THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, AND

**YOUTH'S COMPANION;**  
 It will consist, almost wholly, of articles written expressly for the work; on History, Geography, Astronomy, and Natural History. In every number there will be an Original Moral Tale, calculated at once to amuse and instruct,—with a variety of Original Poetical Articles;—varying "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." It is our purpose likewise to commence a series of Lectures, which will comprize a sketch of every subject of interest in the mental, moral, and physical world;—under the title of the Book of Nature. To those who may be acquainted with the excellent work of Dr. John Mason Good, under that title, it may be well to state they will be chiefly compiled from that work. In commencing this series of articles, the Editor contemplates it as a practicable plan, that where there is a family circle, or in schools, that some one of the youthful community should be appointed to deliver, either in the parlor or the school-room, these lectures. This plan if promoted by parents or school-masters, might be rendered extremely subservient to the purposes of elocution, on the part of the youthful speaker, and to the improvement of the listeners.

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, and YOUTH'S COMPANION, will be published semi-monthly. Each number will contain 16 pages; and the greatest care be taken that subscribers are furnished regularly and punctually.

Terms of Subscription:—City subscribers, supplied with covers by a carrier, \$1.25—Country subscribers, \$1 per annum. To be paid on the receipt of the first No. Subscribers' Names, to be addressed (post paid) to S. WILD, Editor and Proprietor of the New-York Mentor, New-York.

NEW STORE.

**Geo. L. Drinkwater,**  
 INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 6, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler, and is now opening an extensive and prime assortment of

**English, French, India, and American**

**PIECE GOODS,**  
 Just received from New-York and Boston, and offers them at **LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.**

Purchasers from the Country are invited to call. Portland, Oct. 26. 20 Sw

**JOURNAL OF HEALTH.**  
 PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the true substance, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases FRESH

DRY GOODS,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALLICOES, Blk. Satins, TwilPd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

**BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,** Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS; 2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do. 10 PIECES ELEGANT

CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, FullPd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices. H. POOR. Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE! WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Grapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

**Broadcloths, Habit and Bellest Cloths;**

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULLPd CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above. Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forbids all persons from harboring or trusting JOHN TURNER, now under Guardianship for excessive drinking and idleness, as he has provided a place where said Turner can more than earn his board. I shall therefore pay no debts of his contracting, and expect whosoever harbors him will settle with me for his wages.

JOB MORTON, Guardian for said John Turner. Hebron, Nov. 10th, 1830. 22 3

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J.B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5

Mantua-Making

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their FUTURE custom.

She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets, Woods, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of BAND BOXES. Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller, from its large, close pages, and small type, has already furnished a larger quantity of miscellaneous reading for the price (two dollars) than any magazine in this section of the country. But the publishers, encouraged by its growing popularity and increasing circulation, are determined to spare no exertions to add still more to its value, and to deserve additional support. They will therefore enlarge the second volume, which is to commence in January, without increasing the price. Each number will then contain forty large pages, being one fourth more in number, and quantity of reading, than those of the first volume; and furnishing a much greater amount of matter, for the trifling annual charge, than any coteremporaneous work in the Union. The original plan, hitherto so successful, will still be pursued—to cull with care the choicest flowers of learning, science, poetry, and general miscellany, from the pages of the most popular foreign and American magazines, and each month to form such a bouquet, as it is hoped, may meet the approbation of the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intellectual Habits, The Panther Hunter, Moral Painting, New England, The Country Bachelor, Compliments, Reminiscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grinder, Order of Creation, Female Beauty, Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide, Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phrenology Unsupported by Science, The Dandy, Female Education, The Souvenir for 1831, The Human Mind, The Missionaries, Insect Transformation, The Closing of life, Elfine's Rock, Advice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling, Varieties.—POETRY—The Broken Vow, Unshaken Constancy, To —, What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife, Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Remember, Sabbath Noon.

**CONDITIONS.**—1. The Monthly Traveller is published regularly on the 15th of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street, Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-two pages, large octavo, in handsome brevier and minion type, stitched in a printed cover. At the close of the volume, an appropriate title page and table of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms, \$2 a year in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing;—otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a complete calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England—the Sun's declination. &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr. Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's farm in Lexington.

Price \$6,00 per groce—62 1-2 cts per dozen. Oct. 1.

NEW PUBLICATION.

An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents. Nov. 15. 22

**WANTED** immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to Agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for seven years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a recent vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts, and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is published every Friday morning at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume. Boston, Nov. 1830.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, THE TOKEN for 1831—the YOUTH'S KEEPER, and the PEARL or Affection's Gift for 1831.

Also, a Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, illustrated with nearly five hundred engravings, a very useful work and nearly an indispensable one at the present time. Peter Parley's Tales about Africa—Tales of travels west of the Mississippi, a valuable Book for Children. Also, the Christian Examiner for November, together with a new supply of Unitarian Tracts.

Likewise, the American Jurist or Law Magazine for November—Handel and Hayden's Collection of Sacred Music, ninth edition greatly improved and enlarged. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway Village, Nov. 22. 23 3

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARD WARE, & OUTLERY—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enameled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Setts; Plates, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, Assorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by GEORGE ROPES, Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 Sw

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work. Oct. 1, 1830.

**THE OXFORD OBSERVER,** IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, 87 POST PAID.